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Shaheed-E-Azam Udham Singh

Personality and Creativity

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Personality and Creativity

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Preface

“I will make the three murderers responsible for this massacre pay for every drop of blood of my countrymen.” Martyr Udham Singh had made this unwavering pledge after seeing the heart-wrenching scene there after the “Jallianwala Bagh Massacre”. After this, only one goal was left for Udham Singh to somehow free India from the tyrannical rule. Ultimately, he was completely successful in this goal. This year we are celebrating the golden jubilee of independence. This freedom is the legacy of immortal martyrs like Udham Singh, which we have to protect and provide progress. Although circumstances have changed today, the consciousness of revolution and sacrifice is still as important for nation-building as it is for a nation to be independent. In nation building, the lives of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for it and their life values play a very important role. Therefore, information about these proud symbols of the nation should reach everyone.

On the occasion of the golden jubilee of national independence, the publication of this book by Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' on the personality and work of 'Shaheed Azam Udham Singh' in collaboration with the Hindi Academy is absolutely relevant and appropriate. Today, when most of our young generation is getting misled by the bad culture spreading through mass media, this book is definitely an important link in the aim of making them aware of the cultural and social values of our country. Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' deserves gratitude for writing the book.

-Dr. Ramsharan Gaur

Secretary

Hindi Academy, Delhi

Shahidezam Udham Singh

Author’s Preface

On the golden jubilee of Indian independence, the entire nation is praising the indomitable courage, great sacrifice and glorious sacrifices of the freedom fighters. Among the freedom fighters, the name of fierce rebel, unique brave man and great sacrificer Udham Singh is prominent. This orphan, poor, working class youth took revenge by shooting Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the then Governor of Punjab, who was responsible for the gruesome massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, at his own home in Caxton Hall in London on March 13, 1940, in a packed meeting of Udham Singh. How many difficulties he had to face in the country and abroad for twenty years and eleven months and how much torture he had to endure in jail till the sacrifice day of 31 July 1940. In the absence of an autobiography written by Shaheed Udham Singh, no historian and storyteller has tried to write an inspirational biography of Udham Singh like the biographies of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil etc. A very brief description of the relationship between Shaheed Bhagat Singh and Shaheed Udham Singh has been published occasionally in the form of small articles and some incidents. In this regard, journalist Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi has rightly said, "What is important in our destiny is preparation. We have to become those foundation stones, on which no one will know and on which no material of worship can be offered even if we wish." Will not go."

To write this work 'Shaheed-E-Azam Udham Singh', it took almost eight years to collect all the material related to the personality and work of Udham Singh. Whatever was available from Indian or NRI people, he did not hesitate in describing it after testing it according to the criteria of truth and fact. Exceptions arising on the basis of sufficient authentic material are reciprocated.

Succeeded in fixing through suggestions. Material obtained from National Archives, Janpath New Delhi and Nehru Memorial Teen Murti House Library; New Delhi has been appropriately used in this work. For this I am deeply grateful to both of them. Guruvar Acharya Jankavi Bihari Lal Harit has inspired me to give a creative form to this work, it is the result of Guruji's blessings. By composing this work, I have fulfilled the duty of a humble disciple towards Guruji.

I am also extremely grateful to the preface author of this work, scholar and senior freedom fighter Shraddeya Vachesh Tripathi ji and famous litterateur Dr. Ramsharan Gaud, Secretary Hindi Academy, Delhi Government, who have done a commendable job by providing their valuable comments for this work.

Respected R.D., capable, polite and capable scholars. Shastri, Dr. Sohanpal Sumanakshar, L.N. Sudhakar, Shanti Swaroop Buddh, Tejsingh Varun, Gulshan Kumar, Umashankar, H.N. Singh, S.K. Sagar, Motilal Sant etc. gave their consent to this work, I heartily welcome them all. I am grateful for the strength this work has received through your advice.

-Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj'

Inspirational Quotes

By writing a detailed and well-researched book on the great rebel and sacrificer Udham Singh, the distinguished writer Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' has filled a thorny gap in the history of the freedom struggle as well as in the Hindi world. In fact, writing on revolutionaries and collecting authentic material about them is not a laughing matter or a normal thing. Regarding the life of Shaheed Udham Singh, the author Dr. 'Raj' has mentioned many opinions and controversies related to his birth place and family in this book and I am happy to write that in the search of Shaheed Udham Singh, you have used your wise intellect in the search of Shaheed Udham Singh. And he has acted with discretion, that is, the conclusive information that Dr. 'Raj' has collected about the exact birth place and family of Shaheed Udham Singh, I have great confidence that it will be acceptable to the scholars of revolutionary history. One specialty of this book is that till now the detailed description of the relationship between Martyr Sardar Udham Singh and Martyr Azam Bhagat Singh has not been found in any history, only a very brief account of the relationship between these two revolutionaries has been published here and there, but Dr. 'Raj' has given this information in great detail in this book, which is praiseworthy and revered.

The timeliness of the writing and publication of this book is refreshing even in the current difficult circumstances of the country, its important reason being the 'Jallianwala Bagh massacre' which Udham Singh considered a huge national insult and his desire to take revenge from those cruel foreign demons. Had determined my duty, this difficult duty was inspired by patriotism and love for the nation and the infallible energy of armed revolutionary efforts had become energetic, in the veins of that human canal, in the blood vessels, every moment, day and night, in the heart and mind only. This idea was fulfilled as a life goal, as a destination of his thorny and burning path. In fact, in the Shraddha rituals of the martyrs, this book of Dr. Raj will prove to be an important contribution in refreshing the memory of a great sacrifice and revolutionary. I wish for the distribution of this beautiful and inspirational gem of a book.

Town and Post Office-Sandila

District Hardoi-241204 (Uttar Pradesh)

Vachnesh Tripathi

Author of the biography of freedom fighter and heroine Durga Bhabhi, female freedom fighter

Shahidezam Udham Singh / 11

Blessing Words

Like the heroine Jhalkari in the Indian freedom struggle, martyr Udham Singh has done a memorable job by sacrificing his life. I have described many incidents regarding the glorious story of martyr Udham Singh's sacrifice, my dear! Narrated to disciple Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj'. Dr. Raj, influenced by my thoughts, took the liberty of writing 'Shaheed-e-Azam Udham Singh Personality and Works' after obtaining suitable material from places like National Archives, Janpath, New Delhi and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murti House, New Delhi-110011. Unique work has been done on the auspicious occasion of Golden Jubilee. The obedient son inherits the property and the beloved disciple inherits the Guru's published and unpublished literature. Dr. Raj has fulfilled his responsibility by doing this. I bless Dr. Raj for his work. I wish him all the best for his literary creation and healthy life in the future.

449/4 Harit Kuti, Teliwada

Shahdara, Delhi-32

-**Bihari Lal Hareet**

Consensus Of Scholars

Source of inspiration for patriots — Shaheed Udham Singh

Martyr Udham Singh was ignored due to the constraints of the writers or his size was reduced or history was made a subject of controversy. Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' deserves praise for exposing the controversial areas of history with his irrefutable arguments and depth of the subject. I wholeheartedly praise the book titled 'Shaheede Azam Udham Singh Personality and Creativity' which presents a complete glimpse of the life and work of Shaheed Udham Singh. This book will become a source of inspiration and robust evidence for those writers who are thirsty to write the characters of neglected great men. Dr. Raj has made a pleasant confluence of history and literature.

"Freedom Struggle" has a huge history. Everyone saw the pillars of the temple, but very few or no people saw the great personalities who were the bricks of the foundation. Other writers will get inspiration from Dr. Raj to write the stories of such great men.

The society has many expectations from the writer Dr. Raj. I have full confidence that he will prove himself as per the public sentiments and expectations. May he become successful; I wish him well.

E-7G, DDA flat,

Munirka, New Delhi-110067

Famous litterateur and Joint Director Retired Department of Adult Education, Government of India

-**Ramdas Shastri**

An attempt at an authentic biography

The effort to write an authentic biography of Sardar Udham Singh is commendable. For this Dr. Raj deserves congratulations. More can be expected from them in future. Today, in view of the deteriorating moral, social and economic conditions of the country, it becomes necessary for all of us writers to authentically highlight the sacrifices of the martyrs and their ideals towards the country, so that the youth can get inspired and adopt similar ideals for public welfare. Be able to present. Congratulations again.

New Delhi

-Uma Shankar

Freedom fighter, writer and film producer

Historical background of Patiali

Revered Chuhadram, the father of freedom fighter martyr Udham Singh, and his ancestors were residents of the town Patiali in district Etah, Uttar Pradesh. We were extremely happy to tell Dr. Raj about the birthplace of his ancestors in his work 'Shaheedajam Udham Singh Personality and Creativity' that he has done an important job by highlighting the historical background of Patiali in his book. Dr. Raj deserves congratulations.

Village Pyarampur, Dhakkhana Patiali,

District Etah (U.P.)

-Roshantal,

Reputed and famous social worker.

Another neglected one by Indian historians

Great Hero Udham Singh

Even in the nineteenth century, innumerable Dalits sacrificed their lives against the British rule, but their names are not even found in Indian history. Even if it is given, it is only reluctantly and an incomplete account. One of the prominent names of our immortal martyrs is that of Sardar Udham Singh, who was not only horrified by the brutal massacre carried out by the British in Jallianwala Bagh, but also by the orders of the British Dyer and O'Dwyer, those innocents, unarmed people were killed. The hell fires, riddled with bullets, forced them to avenge their blood.

The resolve that Sardar Udham Singh had taken to take revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, he fulfilled by killing the same oppressors abroad with his bullet in the city of London, after living a difficult life of about 21 years. It is the result of a one-sided narrow perspective that Udham Singh, who should have been placed in the category of Shaheed Bhagat Singh and patriot Subhash Chandra Bose, was not given his proper place in history because he was a brave patriot of the untouchable caste.

We are happy that with the aim of highlighting the personality and work of Amar Shaheed Udham Singh in detail in his book, Dr. Rajpal Singh "Raj" has published his book 'Shaheede-Azam Udham Singh Personality and Creativity. It will not only be able to connect the links of the history of India's freedom movement, but will also warn narrow-minded writers and historians that bravery and scholarship are not the inheritance of any one class, caste or community.

Congratulations to Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' for writing such an investigative book on this neglected public hero, the great sacrificer Udham Singh. This book will definitely

add another great sacrifice among the brave heroes who were martyred for India's freedom and Indian history will be further enriched by it. It is hoped that the Indian Dalit society will also be proud to have another brave hero through this book.

233, Tagore Park,

Model Town, Delhi-110009

ss Dr. Sohan Pal Sumanakshar

National President,

Bharatiya Dalit Sahitya Academy

A historical document

In the history of the freedom struggle, we cannot find the names of many such revolutionaries who have sacrificed everything. Even if it is available, it is only nominal. Something similar is true about Martyr Udham Singh. From this situation, it would not have been an easy task even for the writer Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' to get a complete introduction of Udham Singh, the great revolutionary and true son of Mother India, born in a poor Dalit family who sacrificed his life for the country and religion. But Dr. Raj has taken a great resolution to write an authentic book after getting complete information about this great revolutionary. Visited many libraries and observed and studied many books, newspapers and magazines written on revolutionaries. He contacted many learned writers, remnants of the freedom struggle and freedom fighters and thus, with his tireless hard work and perseverance, Dr. Raj has achieved unprecedented success in giving shape to this book.

The publication of this book on this auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Independence should be considered a great achievement of Dr. Raj. This book will be known and considered as an integral part of the history of the freedom struggle. I hope so. I congratulate the learned writer Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' with my best wishes and expect such authentic writing from him in the future. May they be happy, healthy and long lived.

Dated 30-07-1997

Delhi

Lakshmi Narayan Sudhakar

President: Bharatiya Dalit Sahitya Manch (Reg.)

Complete research book on Shaheed Udham Singh

Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' has done a very important work by writing a research book on Martyr Udham Singh. Martyr Udham Singh single-handedly accomplished what other freedom fighters had not even thought of. He single-handedly avenged the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in his country India, in which General Dyer had killed thousands of innocent people, by going to his country and shooting the Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer there. Only that person can do such work, who has a volcano in his heart. Udham Singh kissed the noose while smiling. Sacrificed for the country.

By writing this well-researched book, Dr. Raj has given a lot of authentic information about Udham Singh to the public. Due to the publication of this book on the Golden Jubilee of Independence, the gap that our government was feeling about Shaheed Udham Singh, has been filled by Dr. Raj by writing 'Shaheede Azam Udham Singh Personality and Creativity. For this, Dr. 'Raj' deserves congratulations.

Gulshan Kumar

General Secretary

Metropolitan Journalist Association (Reg.)

A work that connects the lost links of history

The presented work 'Shaheed-e-azam Udham Singh Personality and Creativity' is a work of Dr. Rajpal Singh 'Raj' which works to connect the important lost links of history. There was a time when the poor society could not accept the credit for the glorious sacrifice of immortal martyr Udham Singh Ji. The reason was that the said society was not aware that he was our proud man. By writing down the life story of such an ancestor, 'Raj' Ji has done a great service to Dalit literature. The presented book depicting the history of the great sacrificer Udham Singh Ji will play the role of a milestone.

If the society takes inspiration from the said book and dedicates itself to the cause of charity, then I consider that the writing and publication of this immortal book has been worthwhile. This book will reach every person and guide the society in the right direction. This is my wish.

Bhavatu Sabba Mangalam,

Chairman,

Indian Buddhist Mahasabha

Shaheed-E-Azam Udham Singh

Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, the progressive and father of Hindi journalism, who was sacrificed during the Hindu-Muslim conflict in Kanpur on March 25, 1931 for the purpose of maintaining communal harmony and peace, has said about the revolutionaries who were sacrificed in the freedom movement, "Our; The only thing that matters in destiny is preparation. We have to become those foundation stones, on which no one will know and on which no material of worship can be offered even if we wish." Shri Ganeshshankar Vidyarthi has mentioned about the freedom fighters Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar, Bismil, Ashfaq, Shaukat Usmani, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri etc. in the editorial of 'Pratap' newspaper in December 1927. But no mention was made about the great sacrificer Udham Singh. The reason for this might have been that the great sacrificer Udham Singh would not have become so famous as a revolutionary till March 25, 1931, i.e. the sacrifice day of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, because Udham Singh, as a revolutionary, was arrested at Caxton Hall by the then Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer on March 13, 1940, were exposed after being shot in London. Hence, it is clear how many difficulties Udham Singh must have faced in the country and abroad to achieve his objective for 21 years. In the absence of an autobiography written by Udham Singh, till date no historian or storyteller has written a book about Udham Singh in detail on his personality and creativit.

In the material received from various available sources regarding Mahabalidani Udham Singh, two opinions have been received regarding the ancestors of Udham Singh. First Opinion: In 'History of Etah District' written by Chintamani Shukla, Shri Shukla has described Udham Singh's father Chuhadram or Chhuhar Ram, mother Mrs. Narayani Devi as residents of Patiali village of Etah city of Uttar Pradesh and D.C. Dinkar in his book, in 'Contribution of Untouchables in the Freedom Struggle', Udham Singh's parents have been described as residents of Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. This opinion is based on the historical research book of Amritsar (Punjab). In another detail

in the article 'Shaheede Azam Udham Singh Tatha Bhraantiyan' published by Editor-in-Chief Ishwar Dayal Arya in the September 1994 issue of 'Shaheed Ko Pranam, Vishal Kamboj', Ishwar Dayal Arya have mentioned about the ashes of Shaheed Udham Singh in Haridwar Ganga on August 3, 1974. On the basis of the genealogy of martyr Udham Singh written by the family priest Panda while streaming, Udham Singh's ancestor Dayaram Kamboj has been declared to be of Jammu Gotra. Dayaram's son Senyu is said to be Hariya and Hariya has three sons Jodha, Nodha and Ram Dayal. Jodha had two sons Basau and Baghau. Ultimately Basau had two sons, Chuhad and Kaku. This Chuhad Ram became the father of Shaheed Udham Singh. Chuhad Ram's uncle Baghau had a son Nikku and Nikku had a daughter Asakaur. Asakaur is said to be the only cousin of Udham Singh. This genealogy of Udham Singh must have been prepared by Panda of Haridwar in the same way, just as despite the refusal of all the Brahmins of Maharashtra to link Chhatrapati Shivaji's genealogy with the Rajputs, he got the Rajput genealogy prepared by paying immense amount of money to the Brahmin Gangabhadran of Kashi. Unlike other Rajput kings, Gangabhatta did the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with his toe. Till date historians have described Chhatrapati Shivaji as a Maratha. Rajput never. But because of Chhatrapati Shivaji's intelligence, courage and bravery, there is no doubt in considering him as a great man. A follower of Guru Nanak Dev will never believe in this type of Ponga (misleading) sect. Whether the Pandit is from Haridwar or Kashi. Anything based on superstition and stereotypes can never have a historical basis. On the basis of historical research findings of Etah district, Uttar Pradesh and Amritsar district, Punjab, it is clear that martyr Udham Singh's father Chuhadram was a resident of Patiali town of Etah district in Uttar Pradesh and not of Kanpur because in the history of Kanpur district, Udham Singh's father, there is no mention of the subject. Whereas it is necessary to mention it in the history of Amritsar district as well as in the history of Kanpur district. Therefore, in the absence of this evidence, it cannot be considered authentic to consider Kanpur district as the native place of the parents of Martyr Udham Singh. There is still a need for authentic research elements. But most of the writers and litterateurs agree that Udham Singh was born on December 26, 1899 in the womb of Mrs. Harnam Kaur, the wife of Sardar Tehalsingh, in Sunam district, Sangrur state, Patiala Punjab.

Historical background of the word Kamboj

It is mentioned in the small booklet 'Amar Shaheed Udham Singh Kamboj' written by Vijay Shastri Vidyamartand Jagadari on the 86th birth anniversary of Shaheed Udham Singh, published on 26 December 1985 by Shaheed Udham Singh Kamboj Memorial Trust (Regd.), A/E Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110052. That, "There have been many great men in the Kamboj community, who dedicated their lives for the country. The memory of those great souls is deeply embedded in our every pore. Udham Singh Kamboj was one of those young men." In this small booklet, Udham Singh has been described as belonging to the Kamboj community. Similarly, Ishwar Dayal Arya, editor of "Vishal Kamboj" monthly magazine, in his article 'Shaheede Azam Udham Singh aur Bhrantiyan' has linked the genealogy of the parents of Shaheed Udham Singh by Panda of Haridwar with the Jammu gotra and birthplace of Sunam of his ancestor Dayaram Kamboj. It is clear from this description that Vijayshastri Jagadari and Ishwar Dayal Arya, despite being senior in age and experience, would also be wise. While respecting you, it is also very important to inform about the historical background of the word Kamboj. The word Kamboj is actually the name of an ancient kingdom of Afghanistan. At the time of Kalinga conquest, Emperor Ashoka had annexed this kingdom into his empire and had embraced Buddhism and vowed never to wage war in the future. All Kamboj residents had accepted Buddhism. At this time Kamboj kingdom was completely prosperous. After Emperor Ashoka, the governance system became weak. As a result, the Arab countries subjugated the Kamboj state and forcefully propagated the religion of Islam here. Frightened by the atrocities of the Arabs, the innocent followers of Buddhism living in Kamboj came to North India, but they started using their local name Kamboj permanently after their name. Therefore, today Kamboj residents or surname bearers are found all over India. Similarly, even today, the residents of Punjab add the name of their birthplace after their name - like Barnala, Bhindarwala, Chutala, Gujranwala etc. similarly, the residents of Kannauj

use Kannaujiya, Brahmin and Dhobi caste people after their names. In this way the word Kamboj is not a caste indicator but a place indicator. As Kamboj Gate is written in the clock tower of Meerut, it gives information that this clock tower must have been built by the majority of Kamboj residents. There is Shaheed Udham Singh Kamboj Dharamshala on Shaheed Udham Singh Kamboj Marg in Shalimar Bagh in Delhi, in which all the Kambojs and other people celebrate the birthday of Shaheed Udham Singh with great pomp. The followers of a great man do not belong to any particular class or caste but to the entire human society.

The reality is that the entire history of the struggle for independence is not yet available in its original form, complete details are available about the freedom fighters who were related to rich families or royal families, they should be immortalized in the history of the freedom movement. Granted, their personality and activities have been described in great exaggeration, but those who belonged to lower classes or poor families are not mentioned anywhere, if they are found anywhere then they are distorted and made so complex. This means that it becomes not only difficult but doubtful to evaluate his personality and work in the future. Same is the case with Martyr Udham Singh, who adopted many artificial names and aliases to achieve his goal. The use of the word Kamboj is not available anywhere with the names of Udham Singh's parents. The use of the word Kamboj with the name of Shaheed Udham Singh is not available in the documents of the National Nehru Memorial House, New Delhi, Archives and the records of Teen Murti Bhawan Library, New Delhi. Shaheed Udham Singh opened a furniture shop in Amritsar in the name of Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, in the same name he had corresponded with Shaheed Bhagat Singh. It is possible that by deceiving the British government, Shaheed Udham Singh may have used the word Kamboj behind his name to get a passport to go to London.

The famous writer of Indian history, Mehar Singh 'Pushan', Nai Basti, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, in his book 'Historical Philosophy' Bharat Ka Naya Itihas, along with all the scheduled castes, Banjara, Kamboj, Khatik, Chamar, Dhobi, Nat, Mahattar, Kori etc castes named have been displayed in the list of Scheduled Castes. The civilization and culture of these castes is said to be related to the Indus Valley civilization of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. Even if we consider the word Kamboj as a

symbol of caste as per the opinion of Mehar Singh 'Pushan', still Kamboj caste comes in the list of Scheduled Caste as per the opinion of 'Mehar Singh Pushan'. Regarding Shaheed Udham Singh, everyone accepts that like other freedom fighters, Udham Singh changed his name under different circumstances and adopted the names Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, Azad Singh Baba and Frank Barzil etc. from time to time, thus this, it is clear that Udham Singh was born in the Dalit class.

Native place and caste

Regarding the lineage and caste of Udham Singh's father Chuhadram and mother Smt. Narayani Devi, Chintamani Shukla has told in 'History of Etah District' and D.C. Dinkar in 'Contribution of Untouchables in the Freedom Struggle' that this family belonged to the Dalit class of Chamars. Mahendra Pal Buddh Bahedi, Bareilly in his article 'Fighter of freedom struggle Amar Shaheed Udham Singh' and famous writer and litterateur Sardar S.L. Virdi, Punjab, in his article 'Dalit Literature and Punjabi Literature' has described Udham Singh's parents as belonging to the Chamar caste of the Dalit class. Before independence, people of Dalit community were addressed by names like Chuhadram, Ghasita Ram, Palturam, Ghisadas, etc. Thus, it is known that Udham Singh's parents were from a poor Dalit labor family of Chamar caste, who after the freedom struggle, around 1880, came to the village from Patiali village of Etah district of Uttar Pradesh to live like present-day Biharis. Sunam went to Sangrur district and then Patiala princely state. Workers from the poor Dalit community in the villages of western Uttar Pradesh used to go to work in the agricultural farms, factories and brick kilns of big Sikh landlords in Punjab. At this time, the propagation of Sikhism was going on with great enthusiasm in Punjab to provide opportunities for equality among the smaller castes. Chuhadram was working with other workers under the leadership of overseer Sardar Dhanna Singh on the Nilowal Canal, three miles south of Sunam. Sardar Dhanna Singh was highly impressed by the work and behavior of Chuhadram. Chuhdam initially lived as a Sahajdhari Sikh. In this way Chuhadram became close to Sardar Dhanna Singh and his family members.

When Chuhdam reached Sunam again with his wife Smt. Narayani Devi, Sardar Dhanna Singh's wife Mankaur and daughter Mayakaur respected both of them. Influenced by the family of Sardar Dhanna Singh, Chuhadram and Mrs. Narayan Devi, after some time, formally adopted Sikhism after tasting the nectar.

Chuhadram Kesdhari Sikh replaced Sardar Tahal Singh and his wife Narayani Devi as Mrs. Harnamkaur Sardarni. At the same time, Sardar Dhanna Singh, through his relative Sardar Chanchal Singh Sunam, got Tahal Singh a job as a gateman at Uppali railway gate, five miles north of Sunam. Tahal Singh started living his life in a small house here. Tahal Singh's parents had passed away. Due to religious conversion and permanent stay in Sunam, Tahal Singh's relations with his Etah resident relatives became strained.

Childhood

Tahal Singh used to occasionally attend weddings of his close relatives. At this time, apart from husband and wife, there was only five year old son Sadhu Singh in Tahal Singh's family. This small family was living happily and peacefully. Our character hero, the very charming freedom fighter martyr Udham Singh, was born as a child Udham Singh on 26 December 1899 in the womb of Mrs. Harnam Kaur, wife of Sardar Tahal Singh, in Sunam village, Sangrur district, then Patiala state, Punjab. When Udham Singh was five years old and Sadhu Singh was ten years old, one day Mrs. Harnam Kaur died in Sunam due to unbearable pain of abdominal pain. Sardar Tehal Singh suffered a severe stroke. A severe earthquake came in his life, all his plans got ruined. In the absence of a wife, the worry of raising both the children took a toll on Tahal Singh's body, now he started searching for such a shelter where arrangements could be made for the upbringing, care and education of both the children. In this turmoil, exactly one year after the death of his wife Harnam Kaur, Sardar Tahal Singh passed away from this world, suffering from diarrhea, leaving both the children orphans. Sardar Chanchal Singh Tsunami gave shelter to both the children for two years. At this time both the children were teenagers and hence could not get a government job in Railways in place of their father. Sardar Chanchal Singh Tsunami had to go to Verma for official work, so he admitted both the children in Putlighar Central Khalsa Orphanage located in Rambagh, Amritsar in 1907. There are two opinions regarding the orphanage - first, the manager of the orphanage, Sardar Sohan Singh, was the son-in-law of the overseer, Sardar Dhanna Singh. Mrs. Mayakaur, wife of Sardar Sohan Singh, daughter of Sardar Dhanna Singh, already knew both the children. Therefore Mayakaur raised both the children like her own children. The second opinion is that Arya Samaji Pandit Jaichand was the manager of this orphanage, who used to train the children living in this orphanage to become revolutionaries. The result of both the opinions is

that the upbringing would have taken place under the supervision of Sardar Suman Singh and the food arrangements of Pandit Jaichand. The spirit of business and revolution must have been trained by Pandit Jaichand.

Both the children received immense love from manager Sardar Sohan Singh and cook Maharaj Pandit Jaichand at Putli Ghar Central Khalsa Orphanage in Rambagh, Amritsar. After six years, Udham Singh's elder brother Sadhu Singh went with the sages. Didn't come again. Pandit Jaichand was the only mentor or paternal figure who provided patience, courage and satisfaction in times of crisis. Kamla Rani, wife of Pandit Jaichand and Mrs. Mankaur, wife of manager Sardar Sohan Singh, were immensely impressed by the politeness and good behavior of Udham Singh. In the orphanage, utmost attention was paid to the intelligence and health of hard-working, brilliant and promising children. Udham Singh and his friends Mohan Singh, Krishnachand and Balmukund studied together in Baijnath High School, Amritsar. Udham Singh had studied English, Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu well and passed tenth standard in 1916. As a vocational education, he received good training in furniture making, car driving and playing the flute. He earned a lot of fame by practicing wrestling with wrestlers. Started working at a furniture shop near the orphanage. This furniture shop was an important secret center for the activities and planning of the revolutionaries. Here Udham Singh met prominent revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

Jallianwala Bagh incident

In 1914, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Justice Sidney Rowlatt by which the Rowlatt Act was enacted. Through this Rowlatt Act, the British government could arrest any Indian at any time without any information, for which there was no appeal. In protest against this Rowlatt Act, Indian citizens started a movement across the country from March 30 to April 6, 1919. The British government was very saddened by this movement and hundreds of Indians were captured and tortured. In protest against this injustice of the British Government, on the day of Vaisakhi, April 13, 1919, a huge meeting was organized in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, in which heated speeches were going on. At the same time, on the orders of the then Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Brigadier General E.H. Dyer was given strict orders for armed soldiers to open fire on the meeting.

In the huge meeting of Jallianwala Bagh, the extremely fearless and courageous Dulia Singh of the Dalit class Dhobhi caste spoke to Brigadier General E.H. Challenging Dyer, he said, "I am standing tall. If you have the courage, then fire. We are not afraid of your bullets. We will be martyred for our country. But we will not move away." In the shower of bullets, the first bullet hit the chest of Nathu Lal, a very fearless warrior of the Dhobhi caste, who was standing on the stage to protect Dulia Singh. Among the hundreds of martyrs who were martyred here, there were many freedom fighters from Dalit class like Mangal Singh, Buddha Singh etc. Seeing the scene of this gruesome massacre, a nineteen year old youth Udham Singh came down from the tree from which he was watching this huge gathering. At this time, Udham Singh had taken oath to the motherland and pledged, "I will make the murderers responsible for this massacre pay for every drop of blood of my countrymen." Udham Singh, along with the members of the Seva Samiti, rendered immense service in taking the victims, injured and dead people of the massacre to the appropriate places. Ratnadevi, a thirty-five year old woman sitting under a tree near the garden, was crying bitterly over the death of her husband.

Udham Singh's gaze fell on that woman. After listening to the woman's tragic story, Udham Singh took out her husband's body from among other dead bodies. At this very moment the bullet touched Udham Singh's left arm. Blood started flowing from his arm but courageous Udham Singh did not even sigh. Ratna Devi immediately tied her chundari around Udham Singh's arm. Udham Singh and Ratna Devi kept the body in the cart and slowly took it to a cremation ground. By performing the cremation, Udham Singh gave patience to Ratna Devi and vowed to take revenge with blood. Ratna Devi made Udham Singh her religious brother and took an oath to support her in future. Udham Singh went to drop Ratna Devi to her in-laws house in Peshawar. Regarding this incident, famous freedom fighter K.K. Khullar has described this in his book 'Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Some Half-Open Pages' that "Udham Singh, who took revenge of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre by killing Sir Michael O'Dwyer in a public meeting at Caxton Hall, London, twenty-one years later. He was only nineteen years old at the time and was an eyewitness to the bloodiest day in history. Among the dead he (Udham Singh) saw forty-one boys and a seven-week-old baby." At this time in Amritsar, the centers of revolutionaries were being raided by spies. Young revolutionaries were leaving Amritsar and going to safer places outside.

Like other revolutionaries, on April 22, 1919, Udham Singh also left Amritsar and went to his native state Kashmir, where he started working at a chair-table manufacturing shop in Baramulla city. In October 1919, Udham Singh returned to his birthplace Sunam. There lived a terrible wolf in the bushes of the forest near Sunam, who used to kill and eat the village sheep and goats at night. Sometimes he would even attack small children and lonely people. The terror of the wolf was spread everywhere. Udham Singh killed this wolf very wisely. Appreciated the courage of Udham Singh. All the people of Sunam requested Udham Singh to live permanently in Sunam. Udham Singh's permanent stay at one place was a hindrance in achieving his objective. Therefore, Udham Singh returned from Sunam to Amritsar in November 1919. At this time, poor people from Amritsar were going to South Africa to work as labourers. Udham Singh also reached South Africa at the end of November 1919. Here he increased his contact with the overseas Indians and started campaigning against the British government.

After working in South Africa, he reached America in 1920. To reach America, Udham Singh took up the job of loading coal into a ship. He met Lala Hardayal, the chief among the members of the Gadar Party in America. It was here that Udham Singh learned to make cartridges. Had good practice in shooting. On the advice of Lala Hardayal, Udham Singh reached London in the end of 1920. Here Udham Singh started achieving his goal. In 1920, after retiring from the post of Brigadier General and coming to London from India, E.H. Dyer was paralyzed. Udham Singh had gone to London only to finish off Dyer.

Brigadier general E.H. Dyer and Punjab governor Michael O'Dwyer return to London

On the day of Vaisakhi, 13 April 1919, in the Hunter Committee appointed to investigate the gruesome massacre of Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, in addition to the British members, three Indian members Sultan Ahmed Khan, Sir Chiman Lal Shitalwad and Pandit Jagat Narayan had prepared a separate report. , in which both General Dyer and Punjab Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer were held responsible for the massacre. The entire Hunter Committee appointed Brigadier General E.H. By holding Dyer guilty, he was supported in not being given high posts in India in future. Nevertheless, a section of senior officers promoted Brigadier General Dyer, proving him to be a reinvigorator of the laxity of governance in Punjab. gave. Due to its condemnation, the British government had to call Brigadier General Dyer from India to London.

Brigadier General Dyer was welcomed on his return to London but as per his deeds, he suffered paralysis in London in 1920 and died in 1927. But there was an outcry in Punjab due to the fear of Punjab Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer. To reduce this dissatisfaction in Punjab, the British Government relieved Sir Michael O'Dwyer from the post of Governor of Punjab and called him from India to London. While leaving India, some opportunistic Indians presented a bag of two thousand pounds to Sir Michael O'Dwyer as a farewell as a mark of respect. Udham Singh was deeply saddened when Brigadier General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer returned to London alive. After General Dyer died of paralysis, Udham Singh made his sole objective to eliminate Sir Michael O'Dwyer. While staying in London, Udham Singh started making many plans to fulfill his objective.

Meeting with Dr. Ambedkar

Udham Singh came to London from America in the end of 1920. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar did M.Sc. from London University from June 1920 to May 1922. By the time he submitted his dissertation 'The Problem of the Rupee' to the University of London, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Udham Singh had met twice in the India Office Library and the University of London. Udham Singh told Dr. Ambedkar about his meeting with Lala Hardayal, "Lala Hardayal introduced me to other revolutionaries of the Gadar Party and inspired me to complete my work. Now I come to you for your darshan.I have come to do this. You also show me the way." Dr. Ambedkar, listening carefully to Udham Singh's words, told about his meeting with Lala Hardayal, "I also met Lala Hardayal ji while studying in America. Lala ji told me to join hands with the revolutionaries for the freedom of the motherland." Inspired to work. I requested Lala ji in humble words that I am the son of poor parents. I have come to America to get education. My main objective is to get education. After getting education, I will return to my country India and for centuries. I will serve my community, the desolate and destitute. Udham Singh, my only advice to you is that you make your future bright by taking admission in the engineering class here. Do your duty towards the society and country from which you have come here. We have to keep this life safe for our society. Therefore, as long as you stay in London, remain engaged in studies. After some time from London, I will go to Germany's von University to study Sanskrit. You remain engaged in fulfilling your purpose." Udham Singh took admission in engineering. At the same time, Udham Singh met a German woman, Miss Mary, and took her into her confidence. Miss Mary assured Udham Singh of supporting her with body, mind and money. But in 1923, Bhagat Singh Udham Singh returned to India on being called and left his engineering studies midway.

National College of Lahore

Congress leader Lala Lajpat Rai was running the National College in Lahore. In this college, those teachers were kept, whose aim was not to make the students pass the examination or to prepare them for jobs, but to prepare them to take over the leadership of the country in the future. In this college there were Acharya Lugal Kishore, Bhai Parmanand and Professor Jaichand Vidyalankar etc. The college also had a library in the name of Dwarikadas. Ramdas Shastri was its president. This college and library became a training center for revolutionaries. Here revolutionaries from different places used to discuss and make plans for the future. From this National College in 1923, Bhagat Singh did F.A. After passing the examination of B.A. Took admission in first year. It was here that Bhagat Singh came in contact with all the revolutionaries. Acharya Jugal Kishore had come from London after getting education, he informed the revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev etc. about the activities of the revolutionaries taking place in London. Told about Udham Singh working day and night for his great cause. Bhagat Singh had a strong desire to meet Udham Singh. There were two main reasons for this - firstly, seeing the revolutionaries senior to him and making future plans with them, secondly, the situation of Bhagat Singh being forced to marry by Bhagat Singh's father Sardar Kishan Singh's wife Mrs. Vidyavati and mother Mrs. Vijaykaur. Avoid. Bhagat Singh did not want to marry, he considered marriage as an obstacle in achieving his goals. Therefore, Bhagat Singh wanted to go out of Lahore before getting married, so that he could move towards his goal. Bhagat Singh wanted to hand over the charge of the revolutionary party of Lahore to Udham Singh, hence Bhagat Singh sent his message to Udham Singh to come to Lahore from London. Udham Singh came from London to Lahore in a ship named Viceroy of India. Udham Singh met Bhagat Singh along with the revolutionaries and leaving him with Bhagat Singh, he took Miss Mary along with him and went to Peshawar to his religious sister, Ratna Devi. Introduced Miss Mary to everyone. After staying for some time, Udham Singh came to his birthplace Sunam with Miss Mary, here Udham Singh met veteran writer and famous novelist Mr. Sayyam Sunam. After staying with his close friends for a week, Udham Singh returned to Lahore taking Miss Mary with him.

Lahore to Kanpur

While studying at National College, Lahore in 1923, Bhagat Singh started being counted among the revolutionaries. That's why he didn't want to get engaged. Four days before the fixed date of engagement, he left home and started living at a secret place in Lahore. Udham Singh and Miss Parry met Bhagat Singh at this secret place. Udham Singh introduced Miss Mary to Bhagat Singh. While talking about Acharya Jugal Kishore, Bhagat Singh said, "Acharya Jugal Kishore ji had greatly appreciated your courage, patience and dedication. The feeling of revenge for blood that grew in your mind attracted me immensely towards you, From that time onwards, a strong desire to meet you arose in my mind, which was fulfilled today." Udham Singh was influenced by the statements of Bhagat Singh and said, "Only under the guidance of senior guides like Acharya Jugal Kishore and Lala Hardayal, we can free our motherland from the foreigners. If the organization and struggle remain regular, success is certain." Bhagat Singh informed Udham Singh about his program. Both of them planned to go from Lahore to Kanpur. Udham Singh leaves Miss Mary at his sister Ratna Devi's house in Peshawar and goes to Lahore.

Came back. Bhagat Singh, not wanting to get his engagement done, wrote a letter to his father Sardar Kishan Singh and secretly went from Lahore to Kanpur, taking Udham Singh with him. In Kanpur, arrangements for the stay of both the revolutionaries were made in Munni Lal's house. Here Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh met Batukeshwar Dutt, Ajay Ghosh and Vijay Kumar Sinha. For some time, Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh made arrangements for food and accommodation by selling newspapers. After being introduced to Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi ji, Vidyarthi ji appointed Bhagat Singh as Balwant Singh and Udham Singh as a journalist in the editorial department of his newspaper 'Pratap' under the name of Uday Singh. With the activities of the revolutionaries intensifying in Kanpur and the police also becoming more alert, the Vidhyarthi ji, in order to save themselves from the grip of the police, in National School in Shadipur village of Aligarh tehsil Khair district, he made Bhagat Singh the head teacher and Udham Singh was made the assistant teacher. Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh intensified their

activities along with the leading revolutionaries of Aligarh, Nawab Chhatari, Uday Ram, Nawab Singh Chauhan, Thakur Malkhan Singh, Chandrabhan Gupt, Srichand Singhal, Mohanlal Gautam, Ram Prasad Deshmukh, Saheb Singh Chauhan and Saudan Singh etc. Got the opportunity to do it. There was also closeness with Shivshankar Sharma Sarvesh of Harduaganj near Aligarh, Akshay Kumar Jain of Sasni Vijaygarh, Yashpal Jain, Premchand Arya of Hathras and Antram Verma from Aligarh Nagar. Both were young revolutionaries mainly in Aligarh. Stayed with Todar Singh under his protection. The activities of all the revolutionaries were Todar Singh's mansion was in a huge building near the present jail.

Return To Lahore

While Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh were working as teachers in the National School, Khair, Aligarh, Bhagat Singh's father Kishan Singh took out an advertisement about Bhagat Singh in 'Vande Matram' newspaper from Lahore that wherever Bhagat Singh returned home, Grandma is very ill. Bhagat Singh will not be married. While living in Kanpur, Bhagat Singh had written a letter from Vidyarthi ji's place to his friend Ramchandra, in which he had requested not to tell the address of Kanpur to anyone. Seeing the distress of Sardar Kishan Singh's family, another friend of Bhagat Singh wanted to know the address of Bhagat Singh from Ramchandra because Ramchandra had told Jaidev about Bhagat Singh's letter. Instead of telling the address, Ramchandra took Jaidev to Kraanpur Vidyarthi ji. On being told by the student, Ramchandra and Jaidev reached National School Khair, Aligarh Shadipur village. Bhagat Singh hid himself after seeing both of them coming. Udham Singh welcomed both of them and said, "Bhagat Singh will not return to his home nor will he get married. The only excuse is his grandmother's illness." Bhagat Singh also refused to go home. Ramchandra and Jaidev returned from Aligarh to Lahore and narrated the whole situation to Sardar Kishan Singh. Then Kishan Singh wrote a letter to Vidyarthi ji for Kanpur and another letter to Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh for Aligarh. Vidyarthi ji explained and sent Bhagat Singh along with Udham Singh from Aligarh to Lahore after six months. Everyone was extremely happy to see Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh. Grandmother's health got better due to the service of Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh. The return of both of them to Lahore gave strength to the organization of the revolutionaries. At the same time, the Maharaja of Nabha State participated in the condolence meeting of the martyrs of the Nankana firing. The British removed him from the throne and closed his eyes to Dehradun. In protest against this, groups of revolutionaries were gathering in Nabha from different places. A group was about to pass through Bhagat Singh's village Banga, whose food and drink was managed by Udham Singh and Bhagat Singh.

Even after Honorary Magistrate Sardar Dilbagh Singh imposed restrictions on the arrangements, Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh and their comrades did so. On this, Magistrate Sardar Dilbag Singh issued warrants to arrest Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh. Bhagat Singh came to Delhi from Lahore and Udham Singh went to Peshawar to his sister Ratnadevi.

Going to London for second time

Udham Singh Peshawar, after making arrangements for the education of his sister Ratnadevi's children, stayed for a few days and came to Amritsar, taking Miss Mary with him. Opened a furniture shop in the name of Ram Mohammad Singh Azad at Ghantaghar Chowk in Amritsar. This shop was a symbol of people belonging to all four sects – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian. It was a unique example of national unity and brotherhood. This shop soon became the center of activities of the revolutionaries. Spies started keeping an eye on it. To escape from the police and spies, Udham Singh and Miss Mary planned to move out of India. While Udham Singh was in Amritsar, he met Sardar Harchand Singh Jaiyai, who had come to Amritsar from London, and Sardar Bhupendra Singh, a close relative of Maharaja Patiala. Both men were greatly influenced by the revolutionary sentiments of Udham Singh and they promised to provide financial support to Udham Singh in England to fulfill his objective. Udham Singh and Miss Mary roamed the earth like a globe. Both of them roamed in the deserts of Egypt, Russia, France and Abbesynia and reached America via Scylia and Charybdis. Here Udham Singh met Professor Moti Singh and other people. Udham Singh established an institution with the help of a prominent Irish person. Udham Singh and Miss Mary reached London from America and from here they started living in the Island of White. Udham Singh met the pirate leader here. Udham Singh met the Pirati and Buccaneers who patrolled the English Channel. Udham Singh was the Vicar of Bray. Mother kept trying to fulfill her objective. Wherever he went, he formed an organization of his comrades, who were spreading hatred against the British among the common people to end the British rule in revolutionary India. Udham Singh was doing the same thing by becoming the president of Azad Party and creating feelings of hatred against the British among the Indians settled in London. Udham Singh and Miss Mary remained busy

in Landon from 1925 to 1927 to fulfill their objectives.

After Udham Singh and Miss Mary went to London, Bhagat Singh came from Lahore to Delhi and started working in the editorial department of Dainik Veer Arjun Hindi newspaper. There was flood in Ganga in Kanpur during the rainy season. Bhagat Singh went to Kanpur to help the flood victims, where he continued working under the leadership of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. To fulfill the need of money to strengthen the organization of the revolutionaries, the revolutionaries had started committing small robberies. Bhagat Singh did not consider such actions appropriate because these actions would prove to be an obstacle in making the revolution a mass revolution. In this way, instead of gaining public support, the revolutionaries were becoming objects of hatred. Frustrated with such activities, Bhagat Singh returned from Kanpur to Lahore. After coming to Lahore, Bhagat Singh along with Bhagwati Charan and Yashpal established Naujawan Bharat Sabha in 1926. In October, 1926, in connection with the Dussehra incident and Kakori incident (incident of revolutionaries looting the government treasury by train), Bhagat Singh was arrested and kept in Lahore jail for fifteen days. Later sent to Bostel jail. But Bhagat Singh's father Kishan Singh got Bhagat Singh released from the High Court on a bail of sixty thousand rupees. Later, when no case was made, Bhagat Singh was released from bail. At the same time, Bhagat Singh sent a message to Udham Singh to come to Lahore from Tandan in November 1926 to discuss important matters.

Return from London to Lahore

Udham Singh received Bhagat Singh's message in London in December 1926. At this time Bhagat Singh was acquitted of all charges as the crimes of Dussehra and Kakori incidents were not proven. Naujawan Bharat Sabha had also been established. Bhagat Singh had called his close friend Udham Singh from London to get his support in formulating and implementing future plans. On receiving the message, Udham Singh consulted Miss Mary, "Should we go to Lahore on Bhagat Singh's request? Our objective has not been achieved here." Miss Mary boosted Bhagat Singh's morale and said, "Maybe Bhagat Singh's work is more important than your work in London and you are needed more than other revolutionaries to make it successful. That is why I sent this message to you. Our reaching Lahore at such a time would prove immensely beneficial to Bhagat Singh." Both Udham Singh and Miss Mary were two bodies and one mind. It was natural for both of them to have the same opinion. Both of them came to Lahore by ship in February 1927.

Udham Singh brought with him four trusted persons, explosive material, cartridges, several pistols and Miss Mary. Udham Singh met Bhagat Singh along with other colleagues at the training center of Naujawan Bharat Sabha. Chandrashekhar Azad established the Forward Bloc in Allahabad and changed the name of the organization 'Hindustan Republican Association' formed at the time of Kakori incident to 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Army'. Chandrashekhar Azad was made the chief of the entire army. Udham Singh sent his four comrades to train revolutionaries in four major cities, Lahore, Saharanpur, Agra and Calcutta, in bomb making. Proper arrangements for their accommodation, food and training were handed over to the revolutionaries of these cities. Udham Singh planned future programs with all the revolutionaries.

At this time, the British government officials, both English and Indians, were committing great atrocities all over India. Revolutionaries were being arrested. Indians

were distraught by these atrocities. Udham Singh wanted to leave his four companions in India and go to London. His vow had to be fulfilled in London itself because it was not suitable for him to stay in India at this time. The revolutionaries in India were under the vigilance of spies. Udham Singh wanted to stay away from this. Therefore, after spending about a month with Bhagat Singh and his companions in Lahore, he took Miss Mary along and went to Peshawar to his sister Ratna Devi's place. Here both of them spent two months happily and peacefully with everyone. After this he again went to Lahore to meet Bhagat Singh. For some time the youth watched the work of Bharat Sabha and came to Amritsar asking Bhagat Singh to meet his friends. At this time Udham Singh and Miss Mary stayed secretly with their luggage at the residence of a local woman, Noorjahan, in Katra Sher Singh. Here there was a plan to meet my friends and go to my birthplace Sunam. After two days, the intelligence officers became suspicious of Udham Singh. This thing Udham Singh couldn't find out.

Five years imprisonment

Amritsar remained the workplace of Udham Singh from his early life till his youth; Udham Singh was completely familiar with the geographical location of the place. Therefore, for his convenience, Udham Singh along with Miss Mary stayed in the guest house of a local woman Noorjahan in Katra Sher Singh in Amritsar. One day at seven in the evening, the City Kotwal of Amritsar received confidential information that a suspicious person of hostile nature was staying at the residence of a local woman Noorjahan in Katra Sher Singh. Station House Officer Syed Sardar Alishah, along with a number of constables and two-three plainclothes detectives, caught Udham Singh and took him to the police station to question him about other revolutionaries. As soon as the Thanedar interrogated him, Udham Singh, to protect himself, said, "That person (Udham Singh) has just gone to Hall Bazar. One of Udham Singh's associates, Tara Singh, son of Gujjar Singh, who was a furniture dealer of Sardar Kahal Singh. Used to work in a factory. The police station officer showed his anger on the woman Noorjahan and her servant Fazul Ullah Rawal for more information and when he looked towards the suspicious person, he found that the person was keeping a pistol loaded with bullets in the pocket of his coat. Which was clearly visible. The SHO had a heated argument with that person and the SHO took that person (Udham Singh) to another person, who knew Udham Singh well. When it became clear to the SHO that the suspect was Udham Singh was taken into custody. At the time of his arrest, Udham Singh was wearing a dark red coat, white pants and a saffron colored turban. In the left pocket of Udham Singh's coat was a five-bore loaded white pistol with a black handle. Received, whose number was 85899. Udham Singh said in his statement, "His name is Udham Singh, his father's name is Sardar Tahal Singh, who was a resident of Sunam Town, District Sangrur Patiala Punjab." On further investigation from Udham Singh, it was found that a suitcase of Udham Singh

was kept in Sardar Kahal Singh's factory, Katra Sher Singh. When the police went to Katra Sher Singh, they found the door locked. The lock was broken in the absence of the factory owner Sardar Kahal Singh. Udham Singh clapped the suitcase. Six bore loaded pistol number 362308 was recovered from the suitcase. Another empty pistol bearing number 71788 and 139 loaded cartridges were recovered in a purse wrapped in white cloth.

All that stuff was wrapped in a black summer coat. There were six photographs in a black purse, three of which were of Udham Singh and three of a German woman, Miss Gary. There was a receipt for an automatic pistol. There were eight large and sixteen small cards. Along with books like revolutionary literature, Gadar ki Goonj, Russian Gadar, Gyan Samachar, Ek Diary, Gaddaar Ki Dharti, Desh Bhakt Diwane, etc., there were other revolutionary items also. The police took all the items into their possession. After making a challan for the material received at the same place, Udham Singh was sent to the police station along with constable Hansraj Singh number 126. On August 30, 1927, Sardar Ali Spash (Ali Spash) Sub Inspector Amritsar, through the Kotwali First Information Report No. 227, in the weapons case under Section 20-11/78, on August 30, 1927, Udham Singh was arrested by Additional District Judge Sardar Vishat Singh, P.C.S. Presented in Amritsar court.

At the time when Udham Singh was surrounded by the police in a suspicious state in Katra Sher Singh, at that time Udham Singh had given permission to Miss Mary with a wink to go to Peshawar to his religious sister Ratna Devi. Seeing the gravity of the situation, Miss Mary soon reached Ratna Devi. Ratna Devi was very sad to hear the entire incident. Ratna Devi and her relatives along with Miss Mary tried to save Udham Singh. Additional Judge Sardar Bishan Singh PCS Udham Singh got five years of rigorous punishment from Amritsar court. To get this sentence waived, Ratna Devi and Miss Mary together appealed to the Punjab State High Court, Lahore. The High Court rejected this appeal on September 23, 1928 and sent Udham Singh to Multan Central Jail. Udham Singh served his five-year sentence in Central Jail Multan and Rawal Pindi till 23 September 1932. When Udham Singh was released from jail, Ratna Devi, her relatives and Miss Mary came to Multan to receive him. Everyone went to Peshawar with Udham Singh. After staying in Peshawar

for some time, Udham Singh came to his birthplace Sunam. Udham Singh had been getting some information about the activities of all the revolutionary members of Naujawan Bharat Sabha through Miss Mary while meeting him in jail. Udham Singh received the information of Lala Lajpat Rai's death in Central Jail Multan. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai was avenged by Mr. J.P. in a planned manner by Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and Kundanlal etc. Udham Singh received the information about Saunders being shot dead on 17 December 1928 in jail. Udham Singh also received the news of hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev in the jail itself. Udham Singh became very sad at this and said, “Brother! Bhagat Singh, you fulfilled your vow by sacrificing yourself for the motherland. My pledge is still outstanding. You are blessed."

Journey to Jammu, Kashmir, and Amarnath

Udham Singh met Captain Bachan Singh and Sardar Manjit Singh in his birthplace Sunam. After staying here for a few days, Udham Singh planned to go to Kashmir alone to avoid spies. But Udham Singh disguised himself as Tapu and went to Jammu. At this time Udham Singh was wearing a light saffron colored warm robe, a bundle of clothes beside him, khaki colored canvas shoes along with saffron colored socks. A hand-woven, woolen blanket was lying on the shoulder. Around 33 years of age, had a well-built body and attractive face. From Jammu, Upanhind reached Binagar on foot. Udham Singh met Sardar Swaran Singh in Srinagar. One day, Swarga Khind was extremely impressed to see Udham Singh reading Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's famous novel Gora fluently in English. Swarn Singh, dressed as a monk, convinced Udham Singh to stay at his residence. This house had two doors and twelve rooms. This house belonged to retired judge Sardar Dan Singh. Swarn Singh's two companions Bhagwan Singh and Sundar Singh had hidden ammunition in their closed beds to give to the revolutionaries. Udham Singh told his secret to Swaran Singh and after staying here for two weeks, instead of working in a motor repair shop, he worked as a furniture maker in the shop of a Punjabi farmer at three rupees per day. Swarn Singh was also hired at the shop to teach him work for eight annas per day. After working for ten days, one day the police came to that shop in plain clothes and the next day they came in uniform, recognized both of them and caught them and sent them away. After interrogation, Upam Singh was released and Swaran Singh was taken into custody due to his involvement in the Gurdaspur incident. At this time, Upam Singh contacted another Sardar Inder Singh who lived in Meera Bal Gurudwara and used to come to Swaran Singh at the fakiriya shop. From here, Udham Singh went to Amarnath along with other sons in the guise of a saint. Swarn Singh came to Jammu and Upam Singh came to Jammu after visiting Amarnath, both of them met. To save

Swaran Singh, Udham Singh went to Srinagar and sought help from the Superintendent of Police and the Judge, but the police became alert about Udham Singh's activities and detectives started chasing Udham Singh. In such a situation, Udham Singh thought it appropriate to go from India to London to fulfill his promise. Udham Singh came from Jammu to his sister Ratnadevi's place. Tired of the journey to Jammu and Kashmir and Amarnath, Udham Singh took rest and planned to go to London for the third time.

Going to London for third time

Udham Singh did not consider it appropriate to stay in India to fulfill his objective because by this time former Brigadier General E.H. Dyer had retired from India and gone to London and he also died of paralysis in 1927. Former Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer had also retired from India and gone to London and Lord Jett Land had also retired and gone to London. Now Udham Singh targeted former Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer and planned to go to London. Udham Singh and Miss Mary reached London from India in mid-1933. There he stayed in Shepherd Bush Gurudwara with his known friends. Many Indians around here. Used to do his work. Here Udham Singh met Sardar Arjan Singh, who was called Mal Saheb Pehalwan, who used to wrestle and worked as a manager in M/s Grehwal Aasi & Company. Sardar Arjan Singh fondly called Udham Singh Baba Sahib. Indian textile merchant Amiruddin Azal Shah Syed, a native of Gujarat, 14-Artoloy Passage, London, W. Lived at E.I. (U.K.) (14-Artolloy Passage, London, W.E.I.) (U.K.). Once Udham Singh had borrowed 20 pounds from him. When 20 pounds was not received, Amiruddin sued Udham Singh in the court of Id Bailly London. One Sardar Kartar Singh Amiruddin Fazal Shah Syed worked as a dealer in the company as a trustee, who was a witness in the case. He was a resident of village Veer Pind tehsil Nakodar, district Jalandhar in India. The second Sardar Hazara Singh of village Sansarpur, District Jalandhar, Punjab was also living in London, who was a friend of Sardar Kartar Singh. Sardar Hazara Singh did not allow Sardar Kartar Singh to testify against Baba Udham Singh. As a result, the court acquitted Udham Singh by giving him the benefit of doubt. On this success, Udham Singh's friends gave him a big welcome and happily distributed sweets. Sardar Kartar Singh and Hazara Singh were highly praised by all the comrades because these two Sardars had saved Udham Singh in this case.

As a Taxi Driver

While staying at Shepherd's Bush Gurdwara in London, Udham Singh was introduced to two young Sardars, Maheep Singh and Azad Singh, who used to hold 'dand-baith' (dand-meeting) every morning, whose bodies were shapely, muscular and powerful. Azad Singh used to sell readymade clothes by hawking in the homes of expatriate Indians and English people living in London. He used to send money from his income to his parents in India. Maheep Singh was from Azad Singh's village, who lived with Azad Singh. Maheep Singh used to earn two to four pounds every day by selling artificial jewelery with Azad Singh. The third partner was Shiv Singh Johal who was more trusted by Udham Singh than Azad Singh and Maheep Singh. Udham Singh used to live with them and drive a taxi in London and Miss Mary also lived with them. The taxi was from Shepherd's Bush Gurudwara. The fifth youth, Sardar Balbir Singh, was a servant in Shepherd's Bush Gurudwara.

One day Maheep Singh said to Azad Singh with amusement, "Udham Singh has told me that many girls here love Azad Singh, because Azad Singh's behavior attracts everyone towards him, his talk His way of doing things is unique. That's why he sells his ready-made clothes quickly and has fun in the evening. He is a person of good character and truthful."

After listening to the words of Sardar Maheep Singh, Azad Singh first hesitated in his mind and then controlling himself, he told about Udham Singh, "Baba Udham Singh must have told these things about himself. Girls roam around in front of Baba. I don't know about his words. What kind of witchcraft is there in me? Who does it on them? Baba's health, attire, education, way of talking and attractive personality are better than me. He is a very good person and does not tell his thoughts to anyone. No problem. It's luck. It's not your fault either."

Maheep Singh asked Azad Singh about Udham Singh, "Whose company is Udham Singh working as a car driver?"

Azad Singh replied, "Udham Singh is a sociable person, due to his tact and efficiency, many British people in London have given him certificates for his honesty, loyalty and hard work, due to which he got the recognition of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor of Punjab in London. Got a job as a car driver at Udham Singh. Udham Singh has good experience in car driving, as he has done engineering degree in automobile."

Udham Singh worked for Sir Michael O'Dwyer for about five-six months. After that Udham Singh left the job and started driving taxis independently in London. Shepherd Buss lived in Gurudwara. Miss Mary also lived together. Both lived in separate rooms. Both of them did every work with each other's complete consent.

Udham Singh worked as a car driver for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Sir Michael O'Dwyer resides in Devon Shire, UK. (Devons Shire, U.K.). Udham Singh used to bring Miss Goldie O'Dwyer, daughter of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, to his residence from his college. Udham Singh had good relations with all the family members of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Miss Goldie O'Dwyer had great faith in Udham Singh. She used to tell Udham Singh about her home and also her personal matters. She sometimes consulted Udham Singh in times of need and also welcomed him wholeheartedly. Thus, Udham Singh had good relations with Miss Goldie O'Dwyer on moral grounds. The biggest feature of Udham Singh's character was that he followed his duty. He used to remove the obstacles that came in the way of performing his duties with great skill and ability. Udham Singh used to tell all these things to Miss Mary also. From time to time Miss Mary used to make Udham Singh aware of his purpose. Has Udham Singh forgotten his promise?

Udham Singh had taken up the job at Sir Michael O'Dwyer so that he could get complete information about Sir Michael O'Dwyer. To complete this task, Udham Singh performed his duty. The entire family of Sir Michael O'Dwyer had immense faith in Udham Singh. It became clear to Udham Singh that it was not right to stay with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's family for any longer because motherly attachment is more prevalent in this family. He may get trapped in the trap of attachment and forget his promise. Lest the secret of his promise be revealed and the work remain incomplete.

Due to this fear, Udham Singh broke all the restrictions and left the job of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Udham Singh was always searching for an opportunity to fulfill his vow by driving his Shepherd Bus Gurudwara Taxi. Miss Mary was very happy when Udham Singh left the job. Miss Mary was worried that Miss Goldie O'Dwyer might find out about Udham Singh's promise. Udham Singh had well understood the residence of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and all the surrounding routes. It was here that Sardar Guru Bachan Singh's Hotel, Punjab Indian Restaurant, was located in Neil Street London, W, C. Udham Singh had a good relationship with Sardar Guru Bachan Singh. He considered Udham Singh more than a brother. He also gave great support to the work of Udham Singh. Udham Singh used to take his taxi to drop Miss Goldie O'Dwyer to college and bring her home. Goldie O'Dwyer used to give her information to Udham Singh on the phone of Gurudwara.

Udham Singh read a notice in India House on 11 March 1940 that a special meeting was being organized by the East India Association and the Royal Central Asian Society on 13 March 1940 at 3 pm in the Tudor Room of Caxton Hall, near Victoria Station. , in which former Governor of Punjab Sir Michael O'Dwyer was the chief guest, Jet Land, former Secretary of India, Louis Dane, another former Governor of Punjab and Lord Lamington, former Governor of Bombay, etc. were invited. This meeting was organized on the topic of Afghanistan. Udham Singh was extremely happy to get the opportunity for which he had been waiting for 20 years and 7 months. On this occasion, Udham Singh planned to fulfill his vow. When Udham Singh informed Miss Mary about the meeting of 13 March, she described this occasion as a golden opportunity to fulfill Udham Singh's promise. Miss Mary made a firm promise to give full support to fulfill Udham Singh's promise. Udham Singh told Miss Mary the arrangements for the entire program of 13 March 1940. Half an hour before the start of the meeting, Miss Mary was given the responsibility of standing at the main entrance of the Tudor Room of Caxton Hall, so that no other person could interfere with her (Udham Singh)'s work. Miss Mary was also instructed to wear clothes that would help her work quickly. I also advised Miss Mary that she should safely reach Shiv Singh Johal at the last moment of completion of my work.

The next work is to be done with Shiv Singh Johal. Having said this, Udham Singh got lost in thoughts of the past. Miss Mary cautioned Udham Singh and said, "Whose memory have you lost? This is not the time to lose. Be alert, alert and agile to achieve your goal." Udham Singh was thinking about Miss Goldie O'Dwyer, daughter of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Then Miss Mary explained, "Forget Goldie O'Dwyer, otherwise you will not be able to do anything. The promise will never be fulfilled. Everyone will call you a liar and laugh. She is not a seeker in this work but a seeker. So forget everything. The night will last longer." It's done, go to sleep. We will do the outstanding work during the day." Udham Singh and Miss Mary slept in their respective rooms.

On the morning of 12 March 1940, after retiring from daily work, Udham Singh went to the Gurudwara to pay obeisance to Guru Granth Sahib. In the Gurudwara, he bowed his head to Guru Granth Sahib and after making offerings, came to his residence with Kadha Prasad. After making Miss Mary taste Kadha Prasad, both Dinang started planning to fulfill their vow in the meeting on 13th March. Udham Singh wanted to see all the roads of Cactston Hall. Udham Singh took Miss Mary with him in a taxi and went to Caxton Hall in the afternoon. Both of them hailed from the taxi and entered through the hall gate. Viewed the Tudor Room in the middle of the hall. I also took a good look at the seating arrangement for the guests. Checked all the doors of the hall and places like car parking etc. thoroughly. Udham Singh measured the distance between the door and the stage with his steps. Will his attack miss? Miss Mary was shown the doors and instructed to stand at one door and observe all the visitors. Both of them returned to their residence after understanding the situation thoroughly. Both of them had dinner in the evening and again arranged the equipment used on 13 March 1940 in a well organized manner.

Udham Singh called Miss Goldie O'Dwyer at home to invite her to him. Both of them talked on the phone. Udham Singh called Miss Goldie O'Dwyer near the Gurudwara at 10 o'clock in the night to tell him all his feelings. Goldie O'Dwyer agreed to come.

Udham Singh received education from revolutionaries senior to him and respected them, yet he did not reveal his secret plans to his close friends until they reached the stage of completion. A day before the fulfillment of his vow, he called all his friends at the residence of his friend Azad Singh in the evening. Udham Singh ordered laddus from Punjab Indian Restaurant from Balveer Singh. Balveer Singh came to Azad Singh's residence with laddus. Regarding the happiness of feeding laddus, Azad Singh asked Balveer Singh, "Has Udham Singh's relationship been finalized with someone? The happiness in which Udham Singh is feeding laddus." Balveer Singh replied, "Only Udham Singh will tell this secret, he is about to come." Within a few moments, Udham Singh came to Azad Singh's room while doing Sat Shree Kaal. Udham Singh was very worried about his motherland, he told all his friends, "Just now some people from India have come to London, I brought them in my taxi and they told me that the British are doing great injustice to India. They are trying to help the motherland easily. We are not going to free you from it. The whole of India is on fire. The terrible war situation in Europe is affecting India too. Due to the horrific incident of Jallianwala Bagh in Punjab, fire is blazing all around." Maheep Singh intervened and said, "Former General E.H. Dyer was responsible for the horrific incident of Jallianwala Bagh, he was the one who had ordered to open fire on the revolutionaries." Udham Singh again told that, "Instead of Brigadier General E.A. Dyer, it is the former Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who had given the order to open fire to former Brigadier General Dyer. Dyer was called to London by the British Government and he was acquitted of all charges. Freed and rewarded. Dyer died of paralysis in London in 1927. Now Sir Michael O'Dwyer is outstanding, he cannot be forgiven." Balveer Singh again said, "Baba! You have served as a driver at Sir Michael O'Dwyer's place. If he is such a big tyrant then why did you serve as a driver at his place?"

Udham Singh replied with great patience and seriousness, "My desire was to get complete information about Sir Michael O'Dwyer. How is that person in behavior? What is the environment of his home? Under what circumstances did he commit the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?" "

Maheep Singh asked Udham Singh, "Baba! How did you like that person? Did you notice any difference in his speech?" Udham Singh described the qualities of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in front of all his colleagues in this way, "He is a good person by nature. He is experienced. He never hesitates in

saying sorry while expressing regret when saying something unpleasant. He never fails to thank the person who completes his work. While giving my salary, he used to ask. Don't tell me less. All the family members loved me. Used to respect me. He used to wish everyone good morning in the morning and good evening in the evening. Was."Azad Singh again asked Udham Singh, "Baba! When you were so happy with Sir Michael O'Dwyer, why did you leave his job? After all, there must have been some reason for leaving the job?"

Answering all the questions, Udham Singh said, "I have seen most of the retired British officers who return to England from India, there is a lot of change in them; the more cruel the nature and behavior of the British is in India, the more generous they are." It happens after coming to England. It seems as if these people had gone there only to save the country. Still, I have a purpose for leaving the job, which you will come to know in the near future. If I do not leave the job then He would definitely have been unable to fulfill his objective. Therefore, I thought it appropriate to leave the job." Changing the tone of the conversation and making the atmosphere sweet, Balveer Singh asked, "Baba! In what happiness have you ordered these laddus? Who is the lucky one? With whom your future is being insured. That is, you are getting married."

Udham Singh said with a smile, "Well, you mean that I am feeding laddus in celebration of my marriage. Otherwise, what will be my marriage now? I am already married to the revolution of my country. I will not marry again." Yes. My fight is for the liberation of India from the British, I am married to them. Liberation has to be achieved only through revolution." Azad Singh seriously asked Udham Singh again, "So are you feeding these laddus in celebration of the war going on between Germany and the British?" Udham Singh again secretly hinted at his objective and said, "The war going on between Germany and the British is not our war. I am a soldier of my own war. My struggle for the liberation of India is a war. Like Bhagat Singh Did it. Such great work is my aim." Balveer Singh gives the bag of laddus to Udham Singh and says, "So you guys eat blood in this happiness." Udham Singh happily distributes laddus. While eating the laddus, Azad Singh asked in a humble manner with great insistence, "You have fed the laddus to all of us. Now tell me with what joy you have fed these laddus."

Udham Singh again expresses his happiness confidentially by hinting, "Friends! On this occasion, I can only tell you that tomorrow an event will take place in London, about which you will hear by reading in the newspapers and by hearing. You will be surprised to hear it. But you will also be extremely happy. I am going to call it the victory of Mother India. Tomorrow my dream will come true, for which I have been struggling for the last twenty one years. The real meaning and purpose of feeding you laddus tomorrow. It will be known."

Everyone eats laddus while waiting for tomorrow. Everyone chants Bharat Maa ki Jai in unison. Hearing the loud noise, Miss Smith's voice comes from below; "This is a time of war. There is blackout all around. You guys keep the doors closed and remain calm."

Udham Singh remembered that he had to meet someone in the Gurudwara at this time. Therefore, apologizing to all his companions, Udham Singh went towards the Gurudwara. Udham Singh reached there safely in the darkness of blackout. The time and place were already fixed. As the moments of waiting slowly passed, Udham Singh's patience began to break. When the person whom he trusted did not arrive on time, he became extremely distressed and in a fit of rage started cursing the visitor in his mind. Many incidents of the past started coming to my mind one after the other like scenes from movies. Udham Singh started saying to himself alone, "What I suspected became clear that you have not come yet, you followed whatever you said but what happened to you today? The relationship of love is the biggest relationship. All relations become small in front of us, but today you have ruined its importance too. The thing which you used to be angry with me and which sometimes created obstacles in our love, was because of what the British were doing in India. I had a feeling of hatred, anger and revenge against injustice, oppression and malpractice, which you considered to be an insult to you personally. I have clearly explained to you many times that this is not my behavior towards you personally. But this was in protest against the destruction being done by the British in my country India and you kept considering it as an insult to you personally. This was your ignorance. I kept placing the exploits of your ancestors in front of you and kept fulfilling the responsibility of my sacred love to you that my hatred is not for you but for your oppressive ancestors, who used to treat crores of our parents, sisters

and brothers inhumanely, but I did not give up my body to you. When I satisfied you by loving you wholeheartedly, it was the duty of an Indian. I fulfilled that through thought, words and deeds and you kept thinking that I was not taking revenge from you for the sins committed by your ancestors. When an Indian dedicates his love to a woman and finds her love as his own, then he protects that woman with respect. I did not adopt the spirit of revenge. Today I am very saddened to see the difference in the words of Vaida Khilfi. You were right that I hide all my secrets from you. There are some things that everyone. Is not told. It is told only when the time comes, whatever has not been told till now is my matter alone, there is no need for any other person in it. Every person has the right to hide his secrets. Why would I tell you in advance? I had fixed today's time to tell this secret. You did not come to know this secret. From this it became clear that you also doubt me. As my friends have been doing. But everyone will know the next day. Next day you will also know what my secret was? You will start hating me and will repeat my words again and again. I have never kept you in the dark, nor have I lied to you; if I have ever lied unknowingly, it has been to fulfill a great promise."

Udham Singh, sighing with deep sorrow, reluctantly takes out the photograph of that woman from his pocket and after looking at it, tears it into small pieces and says, "Look! Now this relationship is also over. With this, all the relationships are over." Now I am concerned only with my motherland. Now I have to live and die for it only."

Udham Singh returned to his residence in a sad mood. It was night time and there was blackout all around. At this time there was a terrible atmosphere of the Second World War. Udham Singh told Miss Mary about the information about feeding laddus to all his friends at Azad Singh's residence and giving only a hint of the incident happening on 13th March. He would also give a hint to Miss Goldie O'Dwyer as to what was to happen tomorrow, but could not meet her. Miss Mary requested Udham Singh to leave everything and sleep. We have to fulfill our pledge in an organized manner on the morning of 13th March.

Udham Singh fulfilled his pledge

The important day of 13 March 1940 arrived. Udham Singh wakes up in the morning, after completing his initial tasks, bath, recitation and puja, he wears clothes that keep him fit and active - white shirt, black pants, black jacket over it and black overcoat over it, shoes that fit easily on his feet, tie around his neck and head. But wearing a turban and keeping a diary in his pocket, he went to Shepherd's Bush Gurudwara to pay obeisance to Guru Granth Sahib. Returned to his residence after taking Kadha Prasad from Granthi. After consulting Miss Mary secretly, he entrusted her with the responsibility of living with him. Udham Singh took Miss Mary in his taxi to Caxton Hall for the afternoon rehearsal. There again, after seeing that all the paths and doors were in order, he closely inspected the preparations taking place in the Tudor Room and returned to his residence. Had a delicious meal, rested and at 2 pm we were fully prepared to achieve our goal. At this time Udham Singh wore a cap on his head instead of turban and wore an overcoat over the jacket on his body. Kept a diary in my shirt pocket. Seventeen cartridges were kept in the pocket of the jacket, eight cartridges of the same type in the pocket of the pants, and a sharp-edged cobbler's knife in the pocket of the overcoat. They got ready by cutting the pages of the English dictionary to the size of a pistol loaded with cartridges and placing the pistol in it. Miss Mary wore a skirt, shirt and lady shoes on her feet and a scarf on her head. Kept other items of your convenience. Both of them left for Caxton Hall half an hour before the program started. Udham Singh reached Caxton Hall and saw the entire environment. All the organizers were standing waiting for the chief guest and the guests. There was also proper arrangement of police and detectives. Udham Singh inspected everyone closely and made Miss Mary stand at her designated place at the gate. Udham Singh sat on the chair near the door on the right side of the Tudor room, waiting for the opportunity. No one had even the slightest doubt on Udham Singh and Miss Mary.

The Tudor Room of Caxton Hall near Victoria Station was gradually becoming crowded with prominent English men, women, politicians and intellectuals. Everyone was waiting for the guests. At the appointed time, former Governor of Punjab Sir Michael O'Dwyer along with his family, the then Secretary of India Jat Land, another former Governor of Punjab Louis Dane, former Governor of Bombay Lord Lamington etc. came and sat on their chairs. The room was completely filled. The welcome program had started. Both Udham Singh and Miss Mary were conscious. Sir Percy Sykes was the first to speak about Afghanistan and praised Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Other speakers also praised Sir Michael O'Dwyer. As soon as Sir Michael O'Dwyer stood up to give his statement. The audience welcomed with applause. Everyone's attention immediately turned towards Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Udham Singh fired six consecutive shots from his pistol amidst thunderous applause. Miss Mary saw that she had hit the target correctly. Sir Michael O'Dwyer fell dead after being hit by two bullets. The jet lands on the floor. Lewis Daney and Lord Laminton were wounded. The entire Tudor chamber as well as Caxton Hall were dissolved in color. Everyone started running to save their lives. There was hue and cry all around due to the screams. Miss Mary requested Udham Singh to leave from there. But he did not go. While emptying his pistol, Udham Singh signaled Miss Mary to go away and she went away. Udham Singh did not try to run away. Udham Singh was caught by police officers Claude Whyndhan Herry and Captain Bin Steed. Took possession of Udham Singh's pistol. Senior police officer Robert William, who was on duty in the hall, took Udham Singh under his control. Make Sergeant searched Udham Singh. The following items were found during the search: - Complete details of the planning programme, jacket and overcoat, shirt and pants, two revolvers, handkerchief, six bullets, three empty cartridge shells, eight rounds of bullets, a knife used by a cobbler, three Empty cases, two diaries containing addresses of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Laminton, Lord Jetland and other prominent persons. Seventeen cartridges were recovered from the jacket pocket. Arms veteran Robert Williams said the bullet and pistol were used for criminal purposes. The bullets were fired from a distance of six to eight feet. The doctor said in the medical report that Sir Michael O'Dwyer died due to a bullet injury in the chest.

When Police Inspector Richard Reghton asked Udham Singh about his name, Udham Singh told his name as Ram Mohammad Singh Azad. The police inspector placed the four used cartridges on the table in front of Udham Singh and said, "You have fired these four cartridges from the pistol." Udham Singh said in a thundering voice with great self-respect, "No no (making a gesture by raising six fingers of both his closed hands) I had fired all six bullets." Again with enthusiasm, Udham Singh said in his statement on 13 March 1940, "My name is Ram Mohammed Singh Azad. I am a 37-year-old engineer. I am a resident of 8 Morington Terrace Regents Park, London." Yes, I accept what I did. There is no benefit now. The work is done. I aimed my bullet at Sir Michael O'Dwyer to express my protest. I saw Indians starving to death due to the atrocities of the British. I have killed Sir Michael O'Dwyer to avenge those atrocities. I have no regrets about it. It was my responsibility. I wanted to do more than this against the British." Inspector Sidney Jones threatened Udham Singh and asked him to leave. Pushed in the stomach on the right side and pushed on the left side with the other hand. Wanted to stop Udham Singh. Udham Singh did not want to blame that murder on anyone else. He boldly said again, "I had to murder Sir Michael O'Dwyer, I did it. I do not belong to any society. Neither do I belong to anyone. I belong to no one. "I don't worry. I don't even worry about dying. What's the use of dying when I grow old?" It is not good that you want to die young." Inspector Sidney Jones said. Udham Singh again replied to the Inspector, "I wish to die young. Whatever I am doing, I am doing it for my country." Inspector Sidney Jones stayed with Udham Singh at the police station from 4 pm to 8:50 pm. Udham Singh was kept in police custody overnight and at 14 in the morning Sent to Brixton Prison in March 1940.

The news of this horrific incident at Caxton Hall was published in all the newspapers of London and India. The then Prime Minister Honorable Attlee also received the news of this incident.

The Prime Minister gave complete details of this incident in the British Parliament that an Indian youth Udham Singh has taken the responsibility of the murder of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The grief expressed by the British administrators in India and the action taken regarding it were also given by the Prime Minister in the British Parliament. Parliament expressed grief over the death of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and expressed sympathy towards the family. Showing goodwill towards the injured, he made arrangements for their treatment. Indian newspapers praised this courageous act of Udham Singh and hailed him as a unique freedom fighter. The revolutionaries greatly appreciated this work of Udham Singh. Leading leaders in the political field remained silent on this issue. Hearing this news, Ratnadevi praised Udham Singh very much.

Udham Singh asked for some books, newspapers and religious books on Indian history through a letter from his friend Shiv Singh Johal from jail, which Udham Singh received after a few days. On this, Udham Singh wrote a letter of thanks and best wishes to Shiv Singh Johal and Miss Mary on 20 March for this work. In the letter, Udham Singh informed that the orders given by the jailer to the people to meet him (Udham Singh) have been kept in the jail so that it is possible that we may meet in the future. Shiv Singh Johal Khalsa Jatha was the general secretary of the London Sardars' Association. The jailer respected Shiv Singh Johal. Due to this introduction, Shiv Singh had met Johal and Miss Mary Udham Singh in jail. During these meetings before the trial, Udham Singh asked Shiv Singh Johal to secretly bring a revolver to the jail. By this time the jail governor had imposed control on those who met Udham Singh. That's why Shiv Singh Johal could not deliver the revolver to Udham Singh in jail. Udham Singh was very sad on not getting his thing and on March 30 he again wrote a letter to Shiv Singh Johal that I did not get my thing. In response to this, Shiv Singh Johal informed Udham Singh that some Punjabi people were saving money for his protection. That's why he (Shiv Singh Johal) is busy in this arrangement. Don't be sad. On March 30, 1940, Shiv Singh Johal gave ten pounds to Bernard Hinder & Co. Solicitors of North Wembley in Middlessex for the defense of Udham Singh's case Azad Versus the British Government (Azad Versus The Gown).

The trial took place on 1 April 1940 at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey. To prevent this indictment from becoming a topic of much discussion, the then Assistant Director of the Indian Intelligence Department sent a message to India on April 2 that making Udham Singh popular as a freedom fighter would not give priority to publishing this news in the newspapers. Let it be given. This news has been given less importance in the newspapers in London. In response to this, draft of the English language original copy of the addendum message sent by telegram from New Delhi to the Indian Secretary of State in London by the Director General of the Information Department.

Telegramme XX No. 27-C dated 15th April, 1940

From: Director General of Information, New Delhi

To :- Secretary of State for India, London.

For Joyce from Punckle. I understand that you are taking Steps to secure the press in England do not report Udham Singh's trial sensation- ally. We are doing same at this end. We assure that you will arrang with reuters that they only carry as brief and unsensational a summery as possible.

D.G.I.S Office

File No. 77, Year 1940

Govt. of India

Home Deptt.

Poll Seen

Caxton hall outrage desirability securing that the trial of Udham Singh should be reported as unsensationally as possible

Telegrame X.X No. 42-C. daund the 16th April, 1940

From _____ Governor General (Home Dept.) New Delhi

To_____ Secretary of State for India, London, caston Hall outrage, We understand it is accused intention during trial, to pasa as martyer and indulge in heroics, We would be glad if such steps as are possibles are taken to secure that press in England do not report trial sensationally and that Reuters only carry as brief and unsensational a summary as possible.

PSV &O, SECY Ex Council

PSV&O, SECY Ex council, Department.

Thus, on April 18, 1940, the Indian Secretary of State (Secretary of State for India) was in a position to give orders to the Governor General of India regarding the indictment of Udham Singh that every proceeding of the court regarding Udham Singh should be published in the newspapers. Should not be allowed to be published. The court should not be used as a political platform. This important work of Udham Singh was prevented from being published in newspapers in India. The statements made by Udham Singh give the impression that the murder of Sir Michael O'Dwyer was a brutal murder. But it is not as if any organization or someone's conspiracy had a hand in this murder. But it is true that a group of chieftains living in East London with some communist ideology,

Had collected money for security, which was natural since he was an Indian. On May 2, 1940, without meeting Udham Singh, Shiv Singh Johal gave 20 pounds to Robert Clayton & Co. to fight and win the case of Ram Mohammad Singh Azad alias Udham Singh. On 3 May, Shiv Singh Johal sought time from the jailer of Brixton jail to meet Udham Singh. After some time the information was received but Shiv Singh Johan could not meet Udham Singh till 20th May. On May 20, Udham Singh again wrote a letter to Shiv Singh Johal from jail. "Before I go to Old Bayley Court, you (Shiv Singh Johal) should find out the time to meet me. You will not be able to meet me while the case is going on." On the basis of available evidence, it appears that after this, Shiv Singh Johal did not meet Udham Singh for some time.

Case in court

On June 4, 1940, Udham Singh was tried in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bayley. On behalf of Udham Singh, Barrister John Hutchinson, R. E. Seaton and Indian V.K. V.K. Krishnamenon provided immense assistance in the prosecution. All three barristers presented very important arguments in defense of Udham Singh. Told before Judge At Kinson that the aim of accused Udham Singh was not to kill Sir Michael O'Dwyer etc. but by simply protesting at that function, he wanted to show how sad the Indians were due to the atrocities of the British government. Udham Singh wanted to show his anger by firing a pistol towards the ceiling of the hall, but when someone caught hold of Udham Singh's hand, the aim went astray due to which the bullets hit Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Udham Singh did not intend to kill. The judge listened carefully to this argument of the defense. The government barrister presented an English woman, Miss Bertha Herring, in the court as a witness against Udham Singh, who had stopped Udham Singh from murdering Sir Michael O'Dwyer at Caxton Hall. Before Judge at Kinson, Ms. Bertha Herring asked Udham Singh, "Young man. Why didn't you shoot at me when I stopped you? You didn't even shoot at me because if you had done so, his sentence would have been very easy. Could have been successful in fleeing the scene of the incident." In response to this question of Ms. Barth Herring, Udham Singh said, "Devi! We Hindus * have respect for women in our hearts. We consider insulting women as an insult to our motherland. What fame can I get by killing you? I was getting it. My work was complete." Everyone present in the court was impressed after hearing this polite answer of Udham Singh. Further Udham Singh started speaking again, "When I had no intention of running away then this question would not have arisen. I had even told my lawyers why you are wasting your time. I have killed a murderer. And my aim was to prove

that the blood of Indians was not so cheap that someone could kill 12,000 innocent people." Udham Singh, giving his statement before the court with great courage and patience on the next date, said, "On the day of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, I had vowed that I would avenge this blood. I am happy that by risking my life Exactly twenty years and eleven months after that incident, today I have fulfilled my vow. Instead of living a life of slavery for a hundred years, it is a matter of pride for me and my country to be martyred in my youth for the freedom and honor of the country. It is about 1500. I had seen the brutal massacre of Jallianwala Bagh with my own eyes. From that day the British rule and its leaders General Dyer and the Governor of Punjab Sir Michael O'Dwyer had become the objects of my hatred. I have suffered the curse of subjugation. "

There was no hope of Udham Singh being saved in this case because there were many eyewitnesses who testified against Udham Singh. Above all, Udham Singh himself was a witness against himself. Seeing this fearless courage and self-respect of Udham Singh, the judge, keeping the dignity of his position and accepting the crime of shooting Sir Michael O'Dwyer by Udham Singh, rejected the argument of the defense barristers and convicted Udham Singh for this crime. Sentenced to death on 5 June 1940. This sad news was published in German newspapers like Verliner, Borsen, Zeitung. Udham Singh's friend Shiv Singh Johal and Miss Mary together collected money from Indian Punjabis to appeal to the High Court. Even against Udham Singh's wishes, an appeal was filed on behalf of accused Udham Singh in the Criminal Court to save him from death sentence. Now Udham Singh was living as prisoner number 1010 in Penton Ville Jail. On June 7, 1940, Udham Singh wrote a letter to the Granthi of the Sikh Temple, London, asking for a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. When Shiv Singh Johan got this news, five days later, on June 12, 1940, he gave 50 pounds to Robert Clanton and Company to send a copy of Guru Granth Sahib to the jail chaplain. After a few days this copy reached Udham Singh. This item was given to Udham Singh on the basis of fulfilling the last wish of a death row criminal. Udham Singh had also asked the cleric of a mosque to read a copy of the Quran Sharif.

Udham Singh, writing his last letter to Shiv Singh Johal from jail, said, "I am returning the books. It has been very kind of you. With the help of these books, my days have passed well. Will you take the trouble of sending me some more books?" Udham Singh said to Shiv Singh Johal, "If you find out who are the people who want to help me, please forbid them to do so. I would be very happy if this money is used for India instead of saving me." "It should be used to promote education." Udham Singh has expressed his purely religious views and the letters sent to his friends after the jailer did not return the religious books sent to him, saying, "The jail governor is very strict. He changes his mind every five minutes. , He has allowed all the men to read his religious books. They also go to church, but in this British prison I am probably the only creature who is ill-treated. I know that he hates me. But who cares about them? I have seen many respectable people like him. But I believe that our religious books should not be read without taking bath and here I am given this facility after ten days. I feel extremely "I am sorry that I took the trouble to send you the books in vain and made you spend so much money on postage. I will plead in court whether it is a crime to read such books in jail." Recalling the sacrifice of his friend Bhagat Singh in jail, Udham Singh said, "With how much joy he (Bhagat Singh) hugged the noose on March 23, 1931. My friend had been separated for nearly ten years. And I have full faith that I will meet him after death. He will be waiting for me there."

On the efforts of Sardar Shiv Singh Johal, Sardar Guru Bachan Singh Panjav Bharatiya Hotel, Neil Street London, Sardar Suren Singh, Kabul Singh, Chairman of London Gurdwara Committee Sardar Nanar Singh, Arjun Singh, Priyatam Singh, Babu Karan Singh Cheema etc. helped Udham Singh. Gave immense support in collecting money to appeal in the High Court to save the country. In order to save Udham Singh from the death sentence against his wishes, an appeal was filed on behalf of the accused Udham Singh in the Court of Criminal, which was rejected by Judge Humphrey on July 15, 1940 and kept the decision of the lower court as it was. Finally, Udham Singh was sent from Brixton Jail to Penton Villa Jail for fifteen days.

In the last days, when Sardar Shiv Singh went to meet Johal and Miss Mary Udham Singh, Shiv Singh could not stop his tears after seeing Johal and Miss Mary Udham Singh. He started saying in an extremely mournful mood, "Baba! What is the message for us? We will not save you. Get it. From these British dictators." Udham Singh consoled both of them and said, "You people have adopted me, an orphan. You are my everything. Don't be sad for me. This body is perishable. If not today then tomorrow it has to end, then feel sad for it." It is useless. I could have saved Miss Goldie O'Dowd on a proposal I rejected. I don't want to beg for Kitty's mercy. I am sacrificing for the freedom of my country. No worries. Shiv Singh Johal Miss Taking the responsibility of protecting Mary, both of you should go to motherland India and tell sister Ratna Devi with patience that your brother is not dead, he has been martyred for the freedom of his motherland. Therefore, do not shed tears. I bow down to the cooperation of all my comrades. You Both will live happily. This is my best wish."

Sacrifice of Udham Singh

Udham Singh was hanged silently in the morning in Penton Villa Jail on the fixed date of 31st July, 1940 in a very secret manner. There was a fear of rebellion against the British government in India due to the news of the hanging. Therefore this news was kept confidential. Whoever came to know through the news published in the newspapers was deeply disturbed. In India, this was published on the front page of the newspapers with black humor. At this time the session of the Indian Congress Committee was being held in Ramgarh. Hearing this sad news, Congress workers and leaders paid true tribute to Udham Singh in the pandal and raised slogans of Udham Singh Zindabad and Udham Singh Amar Rahe. Condolence meetings started taking place at various places in the Punjab province of India. The atmosphere became extremely hot.

This unique sacrifice of Udham Singh is praiseworthy and exemplary for every patriot of the world. In appreciation of this lover of freedom, the king of revolutionaries and great patriot Veer Vinayak Shri Damodar Savarkar praised the sacrifice of Martyr Udham Singh in a huge public meeting at Shaniwar Wada Maidan in Pune and paid homage to him and said, "Such people also There are patriots who, like Sardar Udham Singh, kept the feeling of revenge in their mind for twenty years and in the end they accomplished it.

After the hanging, friends of Udham Singh living in London asked for his body for cremation. But the British officials refused to do so. Finally, the cremation was performed as per Sikh rituals and the remains were kept there as a memorial. Later Sardar Shiv Singh Johal and other comrades requested to get the remains of Udham Singh. The British officials refused for this also. 34 years after the sacrifice of the great sacrificer Udham Singh after the independence of Mother India, his ashes reached the Indian soil in Delhi on July 13, 1974. The urns were kept for darshan

in Kotla House for two days. On July 19, he was taken to his village Sunam with immense respect. A grand memorial has been built in the memory of Udham Singh, where a huge fair is organized every year on his martyrdom day.

As the chief guest at the ceremony organized on the martyrdom day of Martyr Udham Singh on July 31, 1991, former Prime Minister Honorable Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, "Udham Singh, in a packed meeting in London, responded to the insult to the nation by meeting Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Many programs should be organized to perpetuate the memory of Udham Singh, so that the present generation of the country can know that this independence was achieved after so many sacrifices. The stories of martyrs should be taught in text books."

Establishment of District Udham Singh Nagar

by Chief Minister Ms. Mayawati

Eighty-six-year-old freedom fighter Bhanu, an Arya resident of Bhohalla Rampura, Dr. Rudrapur district, Upayasingh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, told that being impressed by the freedom fighter Mahabalidanipat, the Chief Minister, in her speech during the Chief Minister's tenure in June 1995, in Nainital district, paid a tribute to the freedom fighter Bhanu of the Niyanti family. By paying true tribute to martyr Udham Singh, he made the society and the nation aware of the importance of a patriot. This unique work of Ms. Mayawati ji is a reflection of her generosity and foresight, which will happen later.